Regional and seasonal differences in aerosol radiative forcing over India and adjoining oceanic regions

A THESIS

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Under the Supervision of

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CERTIFICATE

I feel great pleasure in certifying the thesis entitled "**Regional and seasonal differences in aerosol radiative forcing over India and adjoining oceanic regions**" by Sumita Kedia under my guidance. She has completed the following requirements as per Ph.D. regulations of the University

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DECLARATION

I Ms Sumita Kedia, D/o Mr. Bishwanath Kedia, resident of A-4, PRL residences, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad - 380009, hereby declare that the research work incorporated in the present thesis entitled "**Regional and seasonal differences in aerosol radiative forcing over India and adjoining oceanic regions**" is my own work and is original. This work (in part or in full) has not been submitted to any University for the award of a Degree or a Diploma. I have properly acknowledged the material collected from secondary sources wherever required. I solely own the responsibility for the originality of the entire content.

Date:

Sumita Kedia (Author) Dedicated To my

Parents

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Abstract

The concept of aerosol radiative forcing (ARF) is used to quantify the strength of aerosols from both natural and anthropogenic sources in causing climate change. The work is motivated from the rising concern for global climate change and the existing uncertainty in the current understanding due to the incomplete knowledge of aerosol optical and radiative properties, and their regional variations. The goal of present work is to study the optical, physical and radiative properties of aerosols including ARF, and their spatial and temporal variabilities over different environments in the Indian subcontinent and adjoining oceanic regions. The study locations in India include, Ahmedabad (urban, industrialized location), Gurushikhar (high altitude, remote site), Kanpur (urban, industrialized location over the Indo-Gangetic plain) and Gandhi College (rural site over the Indo-Gangetic plain). The oceanic regions include the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea where the study has been carried out.

A large spatial and temporal variation in aerosol optical depth (AOD) is observed over both continental and marine environments. AODs over Ahmedabad and Gurushikhar showed winter low and summer or premonsoon high, while in Kanpur and Gandhi College winter AODs are found to be higher. AODs are found to be about 1.4 times higher over the Bay of Bengal (0.36) when compared to that over the Arabian Sea (0.25). Spectral distribution of AODs are further analyzed to obtain some crucial information on the physical and optical characteristics of aerosols by deriving the second derivative of spectral AOD (α'). The analysis revealed the dominance of wide range of fine mode fractions or mixture of modes during winter over Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Gandhi College; while coarse mode aerosols dominate over Gurushikhar. Over the marine environments, AOD spectra over the Bay of Bengal were predominantly made up of a mixture of fine modes while the Arabian Sea had more coarse mode particles during the study period.

The clear sky shortwave ARF and heating rate is estimated over all the study locations/regions and discussed. A large spatial and seasonal variability is observed in the ARF over all the study locations in India. The ARF values are found to be highly sensitive to the single scattering albedo. Atmospheric forcing is found to be in the range of 12.3-54.0, 4.3-8.9, 20.8-36.2 and 22.2-34.2 Wm⁻² over Ahmedabad, Gurushikhar, Kanpur and Gandhi College respectively during different seasons. Over the Bay of Bengal, the ARF is found to be higher than the forcing obtained over the Arabian Sea. The average atmospheric heating rate over Bay of Bengal is found to be ~ 0.3 K/d, which is a factor of 2 higher than that over Arabian Sea. A sensitivity analysis revealed that (1) the curvature effect in AOD spectra has insignificant impact in modifying the ARF and heating rate, and (2) the net Earthatmosphere energy content shows minor differences when aerosol vertical profiles are used for the estimation of forcing. The present study aims to improve the knowledge about the spatiotemporal variability and radiative effects of aerosols over the Indian landmass and the adjoining oceanic regions which will help in reducing the uncertainty in aerosol radiative forcing and its future projection on climate.

Key words: Aerosol optical depth, Spectral variabilities, Radiative forcing, Heating rates, Single scattering albedo, Vertical profile

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